

to Aspinwall, or off that harbor, to intercept the filibuster steamers both ways. He held on to the trial long enough to determine that the steamer bound the other way with treasure had passed on before she was allowed to proceed. Captain Jones left his treasure

[illegible]

the West Indies. The above named parents of the 10th rank, says as follows:

In the departure of the French steamer *Tampero* in Port de France, Martinique, the famous explorer of the South, the Alabarra, had three days previously left that place, in spite of the steamer *San Jacinto*, that

chasing her. The circumstances respecting this affair are rather curious, and we learned them from one of the passengers by the T. & O. to this port, who is a story of being believed. The French authorities were urged to restrain the excessive zeal of the Yankee crew, who considered themselves sure of their prey. Still every day gives them so many such impressions

At the close of a great meeting in Milledgeville, a Presbyterian minister gave notice that a collection would be taken up for gospel purposes in the neighborhood. A Methodist preacher also present, and who had just preached the sermon, it being his regular Sabbath at Milledgeville, then said, "Some of you are going to

The captain of the San Jacinto would not accept the fling, telling him that he was in every way sure of being him. The captain of the Alabama, without attention to that bravo's apparent bias toward itself in constructing a rate with large numbers of dry land and still, with view of the prospect. His first must no doubt have been in proportion to an attain-

On the first night or two, when we were very dark, the men of the Alabama whom usual is a common trait and grew at the rate of a potato. I know an hour, in some false moccasins and yards with bamboo at the top of the palm trees, placed lights to make the design more complete, and asked us: with full steam up at the side of the San Jacinto.

...the French in a port, that are coming in and going out of the harbor, was so great that for four, five days cruising out de, legislation in the port of his prize. At the same time that he altered the character of his having been, outwitted, he also red influence that the Alabama had burnt an American schooner from Saint Pierre.

Butler, the Wrote and Thief.
[in the Chicago Times]

The brutal tyrannies of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, and in the late proclamation of Gen. Davis will, if he truly recited, amply justify the retaliation he

It remains for our government either to dis-
 miss the charges or punish Butler. If it fails to do
 and fails to make restitution, and, so far as in it
 reparation, to the victims of Butler's robberies, it
 is abettor of his crimes. We are having numerous
 martial in different parts of the country, and
 e, tried and loyal men are called upon to meet the

John Porter at Washington, and Gen. Bell at Louisville, are kept from the field to answer charges that act of these as officers disproves, and which some administration swayed by partisan hatred would have heard or ordered a trial upon. These men, if they are at all, have erred in judgment. Their acts are above treachery, and their faith has been

in the presence of despatch while Butler, informed by the united testimony of the citizens of New Orleans, by the affidavits of all that portion of Louisiana west of the Mississippi which has been plundered, all the foreign consuls within his lines; by the report of Beverly Johnson, an able and upright commander of the government, and by his own legal and humane orders, is ordered from New Orleans and the

of his piracies, to take advantage of the administration's inactivity. The administration knew months ago that Butler was doing. They knew it by the representations of our consuls and the report of Reverly Johnson, and they have retained him in command, and by that action justified his course. The proclamation of Jefferson

As a document that the World will take cognizance of, and our government shall attempt to pass it by in secret, or treat it with indifference, or meet it by one of similar character, threatening the realization, we shall see ought, the respect and sympathy of all civilized peoples.

The Disgrace at Holly Springs.
From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The capture of Holly Springs, Mississippi, on the 19th inst., by a rebel cavalry force under Van Dorn, appears to have been the result of great and criminal carelessness on the part of Colonel Murphy, of Wisconsin.

is not a man living to-day charged with greater than Butler, and his conduct reflects directly not upon the government, but the American people, in whom he has discredited. Aside from all questions of policy, the trial of Butler is required by the people of this country, that they may be freed from the suspicion of being his accomplices.

[illegible]

The pro-secessionist of Jeff Davis relates to him as officers only, but it is the fear of one that apply to every officer of our army, if the pro-secessionist threatened on the first of January is loosed. The

continuity of which Mr. Sewall said the French movement would be observed by us twice the speed it has grown small, by large degrees, under the illusion that demanded that the contest should not war, but a raid.

Difference of Opinion.

Linscott, in his annual message, boasts that the credit

the New York World, December 19.]

to be easily concluded that the "old" and "new" camps have been made, and that it is useless to re-examine the operations: one by the arm of the Potomac until the Administration has thoroughly rejected the route to Richmond proposed by Gen. McClellan, determined to advance, and, even if it is old upon its mind, there is no way to transport for transport to the James river for the 1872, enough for a

a tank Every available man almost every thing that floats has been craped together for this expedition. It will be far too scanty before vessels can be collected from all parts, even if the amount had been applied to the "transatlantic cable." Judging by the usual standard of administrative efficiency, at all events it would be equivalent to sending an army to fight a foreign enemy of twice the strength.

Exchange in London is a serious matter of taxing the truth, we think it has done it this time. The New York correspondent of the London Times speaks of the bad condition the Federal finances are in; and many of the Northern papers are beginning to hint that something has got to be done in Mr. Chase's department, or there soon will be a collapse of some kind. It is very evident that the money machine of

Fullinwider's army was to delay the American advance until the beginning of March. Fullinwider says that the Japanese, in spite of their army, are not moving as smoothly and satisfactorily, and is fast getting worse instead of better. Although it may be true for a time longer, it is certain to break down eventually. "When the crisis does come, it will be a terrible one," and the Northern government, with most of the business portion of the community in that section, will be plunged into irremediable bankruptcy. Then will the Northern people themselves be

of military impetuosity. True, a brave spirit of military impetuosity, like Hall's, based on a positive faith upon simplicity, a Statesman may recognize the impossibility. They may not be sold to another "bolesch" on their like as it has been an Academy of the plainest French; they may make them through Virginia

It will interest you to learn that our committee have voted a credit of three thousand pounds in favor of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America; and scriptures to the value of one third of that amount are now in course of transmission. The sum is quarterly distributed to the churches.

and by blunders as to admit a writer, though the Virginia mail, with an army that has been disastrously defeated, and which not only has no material (coal) must have, literally has, confidence in the direct press, which controls its movements. The majority of the Potomac will undoubtedly repeat the mistakes of some past action where it can cover its own.

owing the necessary consequence of the late-lamented disaster, the military situation in England probably remain without essential change during the present year, as the rebels are bound by their present massive Washington position. The only way in which many other wars in which this country will effect our cause, ultimately, it may be the cause of the present war.

As the exchange has now is so much against you, it will be as well for you to defer remitting the value of the second engagement until matters change for the better.—*Overton.*

A party of amateur "frank" namers here for example, was here yesterday, near the battle field at Minnetonka, making odd "franks" toward the rear. A touring officer yelled out to them, "Where the devil are you running?"

One of the amateurs replied to him: "We don't believe here, general—we've only been out to see the fun." (Exaggerated. Reed.)

